The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. Saturday, March 15, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

SALE of LAND, &c.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, containing 113 acres, ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William M'Clure, Eſq on the river hill above the river mill. There is on the premiſes convenient buildings; and a large apple orchard.—The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

CHRISTOPHER HAYDON.

March 4, 1800.

One Hundred Acres of Land,
To be Sold.

SITUATE on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.— An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r*

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premiſes*

To be Sold.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, will be expoſed to ſale at the houſe of *David Scott*, in Moon townſhip, on Tueſday the firſt day of April next,

Fifty Acres of Land,

In Moon townſhip, adjoining lands of David Scott, William Magee, James Johnſton, and Thomas Burns, being part of the real eſtate of Chriſtopher M'Donald, late of ſaid townſhip, deceaſed—at which time and place attendance will be given by Margaret M'Donald, adminiſtratrix.

By the Court,

J. C. GILKISON, Clerk.

March 3d, 1800.

TO BE SOLD.

A Healthy NEGRO MAN, between 40 and 50 years old, will be ſold low. Apply at the Poſt Office.

Pittſburgh, February 28, 1800.

A quantity of excellent
FINE SALT,
Juſt arrived, and for SALE,
At James O'Hara's.
Pittſburgh, Sept. 10.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have received a freſh ſupply of *Merchandize*, Suitable to the preſent and approaching Seaſon. And have as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of SUPERFINE and COMMON

BOULTING CLOTHS,

which are warranted good,

Freſh Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle, Caſtings, &c. &c.

Which they offer for SALE, on moderate terms for Caſh, or approved Country Produce.

Thoſe indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are again requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt of April next, eſpecially debts of a longer ſtanding than ſix months——Thoſe alſo who have open accounts of that length, ſtanding, if not able by that time to diſcharge them, will be expected to cloſe them with their obligations.

From experience they have found hints of the above nature little attended to, they who ſuffer by neglect, will excuſe, as this being a ſufficient and timely notice.

Pittſburgh, 15th February, 1800.

Jefferies Mills.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A Griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones, a Saw Mill, a Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Ground, the whole in good repair. They are ſituated on Montour's run, in a fertile part of Allegheny county, on the great road leading from Waſhington to Beaver Town, ſix miles from Middletown, and fourteen from Pittſburgh. None need apply but ſuch as are of good character, and can give ſufficient ſecurity for performance of bargain. For terms apply to

SUSAN JEFFRIES, Adminiſtratrix.
ALEX. M'CANDLESS, Adminiſtrator.

March 4, 1800.

TO BE LET,

and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the ſign of General Butler, in Pittſburgh. The Houſe is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the ſtand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, January 17, 1800.

TO LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND, fronting on the Diamond, almoſt oppoſite the Market Houſe—this ground is particularly well ſituated for a merchant's ſtore. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, January 20, 1800.

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality bought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,

or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY, Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh.

January 29—1800. t.b·c.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK MURPHY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt of April next.—After that date the unpaid accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, 22d February.

Public Caution.

Whereas I purchaſed 200 acres of Land, near Wolf creek, from Thomas Harriſon, which he is bound by article to ſecure to me free from all diſpute—and whereas there is three notes yet in his poſſeſſion for 26 dollars each, and as well as I can recollect the firſt is payable the 14th May 1801, the ſecond the 14th May 1802, the third the 14th May 1803, and as the ſaid Harriſon has not aſcertained the lines, and others are claiming ſaid land, I thus publicly caution all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Verſailles Townſhip, Allegheny County, February 13, 1800.

Whereas the ſubſcriber did furniſh a certain ABEL KEYS, with a Boat and a cargo of Goods, on commiſſion, in the fall of the year, 1797, to the value of near 1200 dollars—and whereas the ſaid Keys has never returned to render an account of ſaid goods, and I am informed that he diſpoſed of them at Louiſville, Rapids of Ohio, I therefore take this method of requeſting information reſpecting ſaid Keys, who is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light hair, wants one or two of his fore-teeth, about 34 years of age—he is very active and fond of exerciſe, particularly running.

The ſubſcriber hopes, that the well diſpoſed citizens in the different parts of the United States will pay attention to this advertiſement, and ſhould they diſcover this man, give information by poſt, directed to the poſt-office, Pittſburgh, Pennſylvania—A family of helpleſs children look to him for ſupport, & ſhould he be ſo unfortunate as not to recover this money from ſaid Keys diſtreſs and ruin muſt be the conſequence.

ROBERT COLHOON.

March 8.

Some time in the month of June laſt, the ſubſcriber gave two notes of hand to John Locke, dated at Erie—one of which is for *One Hundred Dollars*, due the firſt of October 1799—the other is for *One Hundred and Thirty Dollars*, due the firſt of October 1800. I do hereby warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid Notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, therefore I will not pay them until compelled by law.

DANIEL DOBBINS.

February 15, 1800 cow3t

To the Public.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he ſtill carries on the buſineſs of Coverlet, Carpeting & Diaper weaving, in a great variety of the neweſt figures. Yarn will be received by JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet maker, Pittſburgh. Proper attention will be paid to cuſtomers, and the work diſpatched as quick as poſſible.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

Canonſburgh, February 15, 1800.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. *t. f.*

Stray Horſe.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber on the waters of Muſkingum, the firſt day of February laſt, a bright BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a ſmall ſtar in his fore head, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEORGE FOULTS,
Little Beaver, 6 miles below Williams's Mill.

March 7.

Stray Hogs.

THREE Barrows about 18 months old, and one about 12 months old, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and in the right a ſlit. The owner may have them again by calling on the ſubſcribers in Sewickly townſhip, Allegheny county, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN WAY.
WILLIAM LEET.

March 3, 1800.

Notice.

The ſubſcriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford county, for the benefit of the act of Aſſembly, made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, the ſaid Court have appointed Monday the 28th of April next, for hearing of him and his creditors, at the court of Bedford, when they may attend if they think proper.

WILLIAM SMALL.

Bedford, March 1.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, incluſive, and, that the ſubſcribers authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.
Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS VARIETY,

Executed

With NEATNESS *&* DISPATCH,

at this Printing Office.

SOMERSET, (Penn.) 22d Feb.
Agreeably to the recommendations of
and the ſympathetic feelings of all ran
people of this county, three or four only
A numerous body of the citizens, and th
ſet Federal Cavalry, in deep mourning,
aſſembled at the court houſe, to exp
unfeigned ſorrow for the loſs of their
WASHINGTON; and to hear an o
honour of his Immortal memory, deliv
A. Morriſon, eſquire.

To A. MORRISON, Eſqui
SIR,
The Somerſet Cavalry, while
you to accept their grateful thanks fo
gant and intereſting Oration, you have
delivered in honour of the memory of
commander in chief, General WASHIN
requeſt, That you will be pleaſed to fur
with a copy thereof for publication in
burgh Gazette.

By order of the Troop,
JOHN WEBSTER, Capt.
GEO. SCHWARTZ, Lieut.
Somerſet, Feb. 22.

ORATION.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE diffidence with which I aſ
preſent duty, can only be diſſipat
belief, that your expectations cannot be
on the preſent occaſion. Well may I be
from attempting to add any additional
the brilliancy of that character, which ſo
ny years has ſwelled the ſweeteſt and
notes of the trumpet of fame. There ar
ſubjects throughout ſo grand and ſublim
ſurpaſs human deſcription; ſuch ſubject
conceive the preſent to be one, are moſt
torily enjoyed in ſilent contemplation
well in obedience to the recommendatio
conſtituted authorities of our country,
calls of the many ineſtimable ſervices of
luſtrious Waſhington, it is but juſt, that
our ſmall portion of affection and grat
the general grief which this day manif
through our land, to the memory of th
VED, that AMIABLE, that BEST of men.

In the round of human events, there
any nation ſo favored—no period ſo diſtin
no ſituation ſo happy, but ſome calamit
bitterneſs; ſome cauſe of mourning, i
their quiet. How much reaſon have we
adore and thank our heavenly father, for
ny bleſſings with which our country h
favored for a ſeries of years; and in an
manner, humbly to acknowledge our gr
gations, for prolonging the life of that fa
his country, to whoſe memory we now
tributary tear.

Whilſt war and peſtilence ſtill hover,
continue to ſcourge and deſolate the wor
theſe calamities, as if too ſlow to purge t
edneſs of ſavage men; their own inventio
added new and more expeditious means
pate the human race: The flame—the g
and dagger, have ſucceſſively been empl
inſtruments of deſtruction. From theſe ſc
miſery and terror, through the parental c
direction of our beloved Waſhington;
God we have been happily exempted; Bu
that care and direction is now withdrawn,
the danger of our being involved in the d
conflict remains ſtill unremoved!

Where is the man on whom all eyes we
ced as their common ſhield? Where is t
in whom all hearts were centred, as the c
anchor of their hope? Where is the m
poſſeſſed the univerſal confidence of his c
men? Alas, he is no more! The intrep
rior, the virtuous ſage, the illuſtrious citize
brighteſt ornament of human nature, at
hath yielded to its irreſiſtable law.

To angels and inhabitants of the celeſtial
weeping (on this occaſion) may ſeem at le
perfluous: but as MEN, to with-hold the
affection under this impreſſion, would be
an attribute above humanity. Who wou
weep at the death of a dear relation?
would not mourn at the deceaſe of an affec
father, of a bountiful and conſtant benef
although immortal glory might be the re
the ſeparation;——"Yes, all muſt feel k
touch"—Some further claims upon their ca
tenderneſs—ſome duty unperformed, to wh
lone their minds were equal, irreſiſtably pr
anguiſh of ſoul at the loſs of a friend!——
then ſhall we expreſs our ſorrow for this ge
loſs? The father, the benefactor of our co
is gone! If an active life devoted to the ſe
of man; merits our gratitude; never was
tude ſo juſtly due——His failings, if he ha
outſhone in virtue, the brighteſt qualities o
dinary men.——"First in war—firſt in pea
and firſt in the hearts of his countrymen."
only reward he deſired was, a conſciouſneſs,
he had been uſeful to his fellow-citizens. T

his mothery while it in ſome degree diſcharg- r great obligations to him, is highly honour- ourſelves—foraſmuch as in him we have an aſſemblage of all the virtues which adorn nity.

pauicly to delineate the progreſs of his life within the compaſs of the moſt exuberant Pages. To cultivate harmony and reſtore e to his country, was the firſt act of his offi- ice. 'Ere his years had numbered twenty- we find our youthful Waſhington, bearing, ive branch, with his proviſion on his back, tance of four hundred miles, through an un- ated deſert, inhabited chiefly, by Indian . The dreadful appeal to arms becoming idable, we find him with all the courage and f an experienced veteran, ſupporting the un- ſate Braddock, and as ever ſtudious to pre- the effuſion of human blood, covering by nce & ſkill, the retreat of his broken army. leſs eminent in counſel than in war, we ſee Waſhington a delegate in Congreſs of ſeven- r. "Engaged in the buſy ſcenes of life he human nature, and the moſt effectual me- f human objects. His paſſions were ſubdu- kept in ſubjection to reaſon. His ſoul ſu- to party ſpirit, to prejudice and illiberal moved according to the impulſes it receiv- n an honeſt heart and a ſound judgment.— as habituated to view things on every ſide, ſider them in all relations, and to trace the e and probable conſequences of public mea- Much addicted to cloſe thinking, his was conſtantly employed."

vain were the repeated and unremitting ef f the American Congreſs to obtain a redreſs vances to the colonies. The painful, but dable reſort to arms became again eſſential. united force of all the colonies was deemed nſufable to withſtand the proweſs of a nation fleet rode triumphant on the ſeas, and conqueſts had rendered them pre-eminent diary fame.

ece was a Continental Army reſolved on, all eyes were fixed on Waſhington as their The claims of his country encreaſed up- in proportion to his ability and diſpoſition e her.

ar above his fellows, had the virtues of this men placed him, that the unanimous voice greſs, giving to him the command of their was neither interrupted by competition lowed by envy.

t innate modeſty ſo peculiarly his, ſhone anſcendent luſtre on this memorable occa- animated by the indignities which his had endured, he generouſly declared he enter upon the momentous duty, and exert power he poſſeſſed in his country's ſervice, ſupport of her glorious cauſe: but, declar h equal ſincerity, that he thought himſelf ol to the command with which he was ho- .

lamations of joy reſounded from every at this animating event—not only Con- but the whole body of his fellow citizens, eaſt and the weſt, in the north and the as well before as at the time of organizing my, were unanimous in his favour. The e and congratulations attending him on his head quarters at Cambridge, were highly able to his cotemporaries. His anſwer to ectionate addreſs, from the Congreſs of chuſetts on his arrival at camp, deſerves eld in grateful remembrance, as a ſpecimen ine humility. "In exchanging" ſaid he enjoyments of domeſtic life, for the duties preſent honourable, but arduous ſtation, I ulate the virtue and public ſpirit of the province of Maſſachuſetts."

preſence of this engaging chief added new the armed defenders of American Inde- ce. Volunteers from every quarter en- with confidence and alacrity in the ſervice. diſlodge the enemies of our country, then city of Boſton, became a primary object American Army. That this was prac- from the number and public ſpirit of the , ſeemed to be the prevailing opinion; great want of public ſtores and the defect pline, ſo eſſential to the vigorous purſuit tary enterprizes, rendered the meaſure in nion of General Waſhington, both impoli- dangerous.

omply with the general wiſh in riſking an or to purſue the dictates of his own mind, ieſs of public opinion, became an impor- eſtion.——With that magnanimity and characteriſtic of great minds, he pur- his own judgment; chooſing rather to fame than expoſe to probable danger his y, and his COUNTRY: And though int efforts were made on different lines of my to haſten their retreat, the complete tion of the place in a few days became in pinion, indiſpenſable. Thus, by the wiſ- rudence and fortitude of one man, this fortified town, was gained without the ſingle life; and our diſtinguiſhed General ived by the inhabitants, with marks of ation more flattering than the pomp of a . "Releaſed now from the ſeverities of ſon life, and the various indignities to hey were ſubjected, they hailed him as eliverer."

city of New York was now conceived to object of the Britiſh forces; as its central would contribute more to facilitate their operations. To obſtruct as much as poſ- e execution of this plan, General Waſh- drew his principal Army to Long Iſland: untenable poſition there, from the ſtrength enemies both by ſea and land, rendered his roſs Eaſt river indiſpenſable.

me ſhort-ſighted politicians, who had before cenſured General Waſhington, for his cautious conduct, in not ſtorming the Britiſh lines at Boſton, renewed their clamour againſt him for adopting this evacuating and retreating Syſtem. Supported by a conſciouſneſs of his own integrity and by a full conviction that theſe meaſures were beſt calculated for ſecuring the Independence of America; he, for the good of his country, voluntarily ſuffered his fame to be again overſhadowed by a temporary cloud. To ſtand his ground, and by ſuffering himſelf to be ſurrounded—to hazard the fate of America, on one deciſive engagement, was contrary to every rational plan of defending the wide extended ſtates, committed to his care.

But to our Immortal Waſhington, we have not only to aſcribe the prudence and ſkill of an able General; but the intrepid courage of a ſoldier. View him in the rear of his retreating corps, from their breaſt work in the vicinity of Turtle Bay, on the 15th of September. Neither by his authority, entreaty, nor example, could he prevail on a ſuperior force, to ſtand and face an inconſiderable number of the enemy. This daſtardly conduct, (though completely retrieved by their heroic courage the ſucceeding day) for a moment raiſed a tempeſt in the uſually tranquil mind of our hero. His ſoul was harrowed up with the apprehenſions that his country would be conquered—her army diſgraced—and her liberty deſtroyed. Impreſſed with theſe gloomy ideas he hazarded his perſon in front of the enemy, as if in expectation that by an honourable death, he might eſcape the infamy he dreaded from the daſtardly conduct of troops, on whom he could place no dependence.

Now opened the ſcenes of difficulty and danger in which our Illuſtrious Waſhington acted ſo conſpicuous and important a part. Such was the unbounded confidence inſpired by this firſt of men, that the American Congreſs previous to their adjournment from the preſent metropolis of the United States, to Baltimore, occaſioned by the near approaches of the Britiſh Army, "Reſolved That General Waſhington ſhould have full power to order and direct all things relative to the department and operations of war." Conſcious of the inefficiency of a popular body at this momentous and awful period; they determined that a vigorous exertion of military power, was the only true and ultimate means of ſecuring civil liberty to themſelves and poſterity.

Our deſpondent armies having now a ſingle rallying point, aſſumed the appearance of ſyſtem. Their ſucceſſive and unavoidable retreats and evacuations had placed them on the Weſtern Shore of the Delaware, in the moſt comfortleſs and dejected condition, expoſed to the inclemencies of the winter ſeaſon; whilſt their enemies were cantoned in the towns of the neighbouring State, enjoying all the ſecurity and eaſe of domeſtic life. But that paſſive ſecurity, which is often the reſult of ſucceſſive conqueſts; is often no leſs dangerous to an Army than actual imbecility. Notwithſtanding the diſpirited condition of his troops; General Waſhington conceived the plan of croſſing the Delaware, and attacking the enemy in Trenton, who immediately ſurrendered on the approach of his Army. This ſucceſsful enterprize, not only encreaſed, but animated the friends of Independence.

But a more critical period was now approaching—the enemy from all points formed at Princeton, with a view to attack our hero in his newly inveſted village. To riſk a general engagement with a ſuperior force, upon the iſſue of which, depended in a great meaſure, the fate of our country, was deemed highly impolitic—to retreat while it expoſed the city of Philadelphia, was ſacrificing materially, the advantages gained by the late ſucceſſes. To attack by a circuitous route, the remaining force at Princeton was finally reſolved on, and purſued with unequalled ſkill and ſucceſs.

Theſe victories operated as a reſurrection to the deſponding friends of American Independence —Our country roſe on the event—The way to victory was now opened to the ſons of liberty—Nor were they longer diſmayed at the bravery or inſolence of Britiſh hirelings.

Again we find our Waſhington with his brave but worn down troops, on the lawns of Morriſtown, preſerving the neighbouring country, and by the glorious efforts of his matchleſs genius, holding in awe formidable legions, led by a chief high in the roll of military fame, and eſteemed for his valor on the memorable heights of Quebec; where fell our brave and much lamented Montgomery. The vales of Brandywine—The fields of Germantown—and the plains of Monmouth, are not yet eraſed from our memory.

Shall I exhibit to your imaginations the magnanimity of his ſoul, by bringing to your view the heroes of Saratoga and Stony Point? No: his fame can only be rendered moſt brilliant by recounting his own atchievements.

Humble, without ſubmiſſion, firm with complacency, dignified, while he engaged the hearts of his ſoldiers, he was at once the equal and the faviour of his countrymen. Drawing information from all, acting from himſelf—he purſued with an equal mind, through every change of fortune the real intereſt of his country, until the auſpicious hour arrived, when in conjunction with a powerful and magnanimous ally, he brought to ſubjection the ſince conqueror of India: And this laſt ſucceſsful act of that ſyſtem of warfare which he, with much wiſdom and foreſight early adopted, and purſued with undeviating rectitude, affixed the ſeal to our nation's birth.

After having reſigned his command into the hands of the people from whom he received it, to retire to private life, and enjoy in common with his fellows, the comfort of that peace which his great genius had ſo eminently contributed to eſtabliſh, was his ſincere and ultimate deſire.

But the claims of his countrymen were yet unſatisfied. "Indulgent heaven had not infuſed into his mind ſo great a ſhare of its etherial ſpirit to remain inactive." Though by his patriotic zeal and invincible courage, our Independence was eſtabliſhed—his wiſdom and prudence was deemed eſſential to its preſervation. Scarce had he retired from the toils of war, when, by the unanimous voice of his country, he was called to guide the helm of our civil adminiſtration. To bring into operation that grand political ſyſtem, new to the world, and obligatory on the citizens of wide extended ſtates, Independent of each; but to the whole connected for the common ſafety, became his important duty:—A heart felt joy re-animated the hoary ſages of our country, while the young, the brave, the fair, emulated each other in demonſtrations of gratitude, at this exhilerating event. He was ever the advance guard of our country, in every new and difficult plan of operation.

Unawed by foreign and domeſtic faction——Truly appreciating the happy peace, which his country enjoyed at the commencement of the preſent European troubles; he adopted that neutral poſition which has hitherto preſerved it from thoſe dire calamities, which are threatening deſtruction to its inhabitants—calamities in which we muſt inevitably have been involved, but for the firm, decided and pacific conduct of our Illuſtrious Waſhington.

His ſecond unanimous election to the Preſidential chair, intercepted his deareſt purpoſe of enjoying the ſweets of retirement: he at length on the approach of a third, determined to enjoy that wiſh, which though long interrupted, was never extinguiſhed.

The publication of this fixed reſolution, in which he implores for his country, the peculiar care of Almighty God, to whom he was ever mindful to aſcribe the merit of his every act, however famous; prevented a third unanimous teſtimonial of our affection and confidence.

Never was affection on earth like this—never was confidence with more wiſdom placed.——Tranſcribe the inſcriptions from the tombs of men, wherever they may lie.—Examine the vaults of the moſt Illuſtrious chieftains of the ancient or modern world.—Turn over the regiſters of the Eccleſiaſtical orders, for his parallel in piety and exemplary virtue. You ſearch in vain! America affords the ſingle example.

The vindictive and unexampled war in Europe, like a volcano, was now ſending forth its baneful influence to almoſt every land. In vain had we hoped to eſcape the dreadful conflict.

The pacific overtures to France began by our illuſtrious Waſhington, and purſued by his ſucceſſor in wiſdom and ſincerity, proving ineffectual, meaſures of ſelf defence became indiſpenſable. To reſcue our country from the impending calamity, all eyes were fixed on her former deliverer. Though ſecluded from public view, and enjoying every comfort of domeſtic life, his concern for the happineſs, dignity, and independence of his country was not abated by age or retirement. As ever obedient to the claims of his countrymen, he determined once more to riſk his all, in their defence. Thus ends the official conduct of the man enthroned in the hearts of the virtuous throughout the world. No leſs obedient to the ſummons of God, than to the voice of his country—he relinquiſhed the enjoyments of this world with the moſt chearful reſignation!!

And now, while we mourn the loſs our country has ſuſtained; let us endeavour to profit, by contemplating this fair picture of excellence.

Whether we view him in the field—in the cabinet—or in the humble walks of private life—we find him the faithful ſteward of God and man in all.——As a warrior, he was wiſe to plan—cautious in attack—and reſolute in action. With the penetration, rectitude and vigour of a chief magiſtrate, he united the mildneſs of a father.——To cultivate univerſal harmony—obſerve good faith abroad—and promote domeſtic tranquility and happineſs, was his ultimate aim.——As a private citizen he was obedient to the laws of his country—ſincere, affectionate—humane—charitable, and devout.

To you, my fellow citizens collectively, he affords an example of every amiable virtue.

To you, my *fair* audience, he exhibits an illuſtrious example of that modeſty and virtue, which render your ſex ſo peculiarly engaging.—Amidſt the plaudits of an admiring world, he never deviated from the paths of virtue; nor could the moſt exalted ſtation efface that innate modeſty, which adorned his character.

To magiſtrates of every deſcription he has ſhewn, to execute judgment *in mercy*. He has ſhewn that the brighteſt proſpects of gain could not bias his judgment, nor the moſt imminent danger, divert him from rectitude of deciſion. Neither political enthuſiaſm, nor fawning adulation could tempt him, from promoting virtue, and rewarding merit.

And now, to you my fellow ſoldiers, "Tho' laſt, not leaſt in affection," this diſpenſation of Divine Providence muſt be peculiarly afflicting. Organized as you are, in defence of the laws and civil rights of the community, to have loſt at this awful period a leader, to whom the way to victory and glory was familiar by habit; is no common calamity.—To deplore his loſs, is to eſteem his virtues—make them, my fellow ſoldiers, your inheritance, and by their adoption, evince that you reverence them.

And may we all like him love our country, and exerciſe charity to one another.—May we like him, love, honor, and ſerve our God—that after our diſſolution, we may likewiſe merit the grateful remembrance of thoſe who ſhall be our followers.—And finally, may we all receive that ſentence which we hope he hath received, of, "well done good and faithful ſervant, enter into the joy of your God."

(BY DESIRE.)

From the Lancaſter Journal.

To THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania:

SIR.

WOULD it derogate from your high character to liſten to the complaint of one of the people? And if I can point out to you their grievances, will you deign to redreſs them?

Has the voice of juſtice been drowned in the clamor of your SUPPLICATING FRIENDS? or has not the conſtitution an inherent right and power to ſcreen the nation from indignity and itſelf from violation?

Since you have filled the popular chair how heavy has been the weight of oppreſſion, innumerable the victims of malicious hatred; every quarter of the ſtate groans under its miſeries, and every good citizen acknowledges with a bluſh his infamy. If theſe truths have not yet reached your ears, they may ſoon be heard in the thunder of reſentment.

I have made, ſir, two interrogations, and I do not yet deſpair but there is ſenſe and virtue enough in your nature to acknowlege their juſtneſs and importance, and with a bluſh anſwer in the affirmative. If you heſitate how to anſwer, do caſt your eyes on the wretched ſcenes which ſurround you. Aſk virtuous indigence, who cauſed their miſery; and affluent criminals, who raiſed them to power;——enter the habitations of the ejected county officers, and if their infants would liſp to you their father's wrongs, ſtop not your ears to their juſt complaints. for it is in ſcenes like theſe you will read the hiſtory of your crimes, and learn a leſſon worthy of a governor.

Have you ever aſked yourſelf the queſtion, ſir, for what you were placed at the head of affairs? Whether to adminiſter juſtice and make a people happy, or choke its fountain and gratify a vindictive ſpirit, by perſecuting every man who in the freedom of ſuffrage oppoſed your election? Are theſe latter objects fit employment for an officer? No, ſir——people aſked of you happineſs, and you gave them miſery—they aſked of you contentment, and you have diſquieted every corner of the ſtate. Attend for a moment to a recital of your conduct.——You commenced your glorious career by denouncing one half the people as tories and traitors, and the other you proclaim as patriots or your friends. This was at once declaring yourſelf Dictator of a ſection, and whitting the edge of party ſpirit. True to this principle, you then diſmiſſed from their employment, a long liſt of honeſt, upright and patriotic men who ſupported their families by the ſalaries of their offices; the majority of whom fought during the revolutionary war, and whoſe only crime was oppoſition to your deſigns. Theſe offices you diſpoſed of to men, among whom were the moſt abandoned in the community.

It would be needleſs to recapitulate all the crimes of your adminiſtration: the above are ſufficient to excite abhorrence in the breaſt of every good man.

I have aſked you, ſir, has not the conſtitution a power to protect the nation from indignity, and itſelf from violation? You, who are its chief magiſtrate, ſhould feel the force, and know the extent, of this queſtion—you ſhould be the ſhield of the country. But, was ever a people ſo abuſed as we?—Our repreſentatives are not free from inſult, even when ſitting in their chambers. That faction of which you have avowed yourſelf its chief, through its worthy agent, Bryan, has groſſly abuſed our legiſlature—acquiring fresh inſolence from your patronage, he has violated the privileges of the houſe of repreſentatives.—Is there no puniſhment for this crime! Yes, ſir, there is—and a good magiſtrate would know what puniſhment to inflict—how to preſerve the freedom of the legiſlature.

Theſe are grievances which as one of the people I complain of—and believe me, ſir, that I ſpeak the minds of thouſands, when I tell you—*that their patience is worn out.*

FABIUS.

CHARLESTON, February 10.

A letter was received by a gentleman of this city, on Saturday, from Port-Republic, dated the 24th January, which ſtates, that a frigate had arrived at Cape-Francoiſe, from France, in 26 days paſſage, which announced the change which has lately taken place in the government of France, and it was ſaid had brought out a commiſſion, appointing the commander in chief, (Touſſaint) pro-conſul for the iſland of St. Domingo, with full and abſolute powers, and ordering Rigaud to return to France. If this is ſo, adds the letter, it will be favorable for the iſland, the affairs of which are now in a very wretched way.

NEW YORK, February 20.

The Common Council of the city of Savannah have reſolved, that a Marble Monument *be erected in Johnſton's ſquare in that city, to the memory of that illuſtrious character,* GEO. WASHINGTON.—*They have ordered that a ſubſcription be opened for that purpoſe, the expence of which is not to exceed* 3000 *dollars; to which the corporation* [illegible] *ſcribed* 500 *dollars.*

The [illegible] *in the p*[illegible] *and we* [illegible] *the firſt* [illegible] *permitting.*

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

CAUTION.

Counterfeits of the New Fede[illegible] lars are actually in circulation [illegible] fraud has been imposed on the [illegible] determine, as the execution bears a [illegible] excepting that the falſe ones are the [illegible] ger in circumference, the weight [illegible] ding. This information was given [illegible] tleman laſt evening who has one [illegible] but cannot trace its original [illegible]

Extract of a letter from [illegible] *fr*[illegible] *to the Secretary of the* [illegible]

[illegible]

"I have the honour of [illegible] my [illegible] arrival [illegible] Angel, prize to the United [illegible] The Two Angels is a French [illegible] failing [illegible] cargo chiefly [illegible]

Huzza for Truxton!

OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Yeſterday morning Lieutenant Shaw, of the armed ſchooner Experiment, arrived at Marcus-hook from a cruiſe, being diſpatched by Commodore TRUXTON, with letters for the Secretary of the Navy, from which the following are extracts:

United States' Ship Conſtellation—
At Sea, February 3d, 1800.

SIR,

ON the 30th ult. I left St. Chriſtophers with the Conſtellation in excellent trim, and ſtood to windward, in order to gain the ſtation for himſelf before the road of Guadaloupe, and at half paſt ſeven A. M. of the day following, I diſcovered a ſail to the S. E. to which I gave chaſe and the action after it. I muſt beg to refer to the extracts from my journal herewith, as being the beſt mode of exhibiting a juſt and candid account of all our tranſactions in the late buſineſs, which has ended in the almoſt entire diſmantlement of the Conſtellation, though I truſt to the high reputation of the American flag.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THOMAS TRUXTON.

Ben. Stoddart, eſq.
Sec. of the Navy.

OCCURRENCES

On board the United State's ſhip Conſtellation, of 38 guns, under my command Feb. 1, 1800

Throughout theſe twenty-four hours, very unſettled weather, kept on our tacks beating up under Guadaloupe, and at half paſt 7 A. M. the Road of Baſſetterre bearing eaſt 5 leagues diſtance ſaw a ſail in the S. E. ſtanding to the S. W.—which from her ſituation I at firſt took for a large ſhip from Martinico, and hoiſted Engliſh colours on giving chaſe by way of inducement, for her to come down and ſpeak me, which would have ſaved us a long chaſe to leeward, off my intended cruizing ground; but finding ſhe did not attempt to alter her courſe, I examined her more minutely, as we approached her, and diſcovered that ſhe was a heavy French frigate mounting at leaſt 54 guns. I immediately gave orders for the yards, &c. to be ſlung with chains, topſail ſheets, &c. ſtoppered, and the ſhip cleared; and every thing prepared for action, and hauled down the Engliſh colours. At noon the wind became light and I obſerved the chace, that we had before been gaining faſt on, held way with us, but was determined to continue the purſuit, though the running to the leeward I was convinced would be attended with many ſerious diſadvantages, eſpecially if the object of my wiſhes were not gratified.

Paſſed two ſchooners ſtand to the North—one of them ſhewed American colours, and was a merchant veſſel, and the other I ſuppoſed to be of the ſame deſcription.

Feb. 2—At 1 P. M. the wind being ſomewhat freſher than at the noon preceeding, and an appearance of its continuance, our proſpect of bringing the enemy to action began again to brighten, as I perceived we were coming up with the chace faſt, and every inch of canvais ſet, that could be of ſervice, except the bag reefs, which I kept in the top ſails, in caſe of the chaſe finding an eſcape from our thunder impracticable, ſhould haul on a wind and give us fair battle; but this did not prove to be her commanders intention. I however got within hail of him at 8 P. M. hoiſted our enſign, and had the candles in the battle lanthorn all lighted, and the large trumpet in the lee gangway ready to ſpeak him, and to demand the ſurrender of his ſhip to the United States of America, but he at that inſtant commenced a fire from his ſtern and quarter guns directed at our rigging and ſpars. No parly being then neceſſary I ſent my principal aid de camp, Mr. Vandyke, to the different officers commanding diviſions on the main battery, to repeat ſtrictly my orders before given, not to throw away a ſingle charge of powder, but to take good aim and fire directly into the hull of the enemy, and load principally with two round ſhot and now and then a round ſhot, and a ſtand of grape, &c, to encourage the men at their quarters; to cauſe or ſuffer no noiſe or confuſion whatever; but to load and fire as faſt as poſſible when it could be done with certain effect. Theſe orders being given, in a few moments I gained a poſition on his weather quarter, that enabled us effectually to return his ſalute; and thus a cloſe and as ſharp an action as ever was fought between two frigates commenced and continued until within a few minutes of 1, A. M. when the enemy's fire was completely ſilenced, and he was again ſheering off.

It was at this moment that I conſidered him as my prize, and was trimming in the beſt manner I could my much ſhattered ſails; when I found the main-maſt was totally unſupported by rigging every ſhroud being ſhot away, and ſome of them in ſeveral places;—that even ſtoppers were uſeleſs, and could not be applied with effect. I then gave orders for the officers to ſend the men up from the gun deck to endeavor to ſecure it, in order that we might get along ſide of the enemy again as ſoon as poſſible; but every effort was in vain, for the main-maſt went over the ſide in a few minutes after, and carried with it the top men, among whom was an amiable young gentleman who commanded the main-top, Mr. James Jervis, ſon of James Jervis Eſq. of New-York. It ſeems this young gentleman was apprized of the maſt going in a few minutes by an old ſeamen; but he had already ſo much of the principle of an officer ingrafted in his mind, not to leave his quarters on any account, that he told the man if the maſt went they muſt go with it, which was the caſe, and only one of them was ſaved.

I regret much his loſs, as a promiſing officer and amiable young man, as well as on account of a long intimacy that has ſubſiſted between his father and myſelf; but have great ſatisfaction in finding I have no other and only two or three ſlightly wounded, fourteen of the former and twenty-five of the latter.

As ſoon as the main maſt went, every effort was made to clear the wreck from the ſhip as ſoon as poſſible, which was effected in about an hour. It being impoſſible to purſue the enemy, and as her ſecurity was then the great object, I immediately bore away for Jamaica for repairs, &c. finding it impoſſible to reach a friendly port in any of the iſlands to windward.

I ſhould be wanting in common juſtice, was I to omit here to journalize the ſteady attention to order, and the great exertion and bravery of all my officers, ſeamen and mariners, in this action, many of whom I had ſufficiently tried before on a ſimilar occaſion, and all their names are recorded in the muſter roll I ſent to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 10th December laſt, ſigned by myſelf.

All hands employed at repairing the damages ſuſtained in the action, ſo far as to get the ſhip into Jamaica as ſoon as poſſible.

THOMAS TRUXTON.

LIST of Officers and Men wounded and miſſing by the action of the 1ſt of February 1800, on board the U. S. ſhip Conſtellation, of 38 guns, Thomas Truxton, Eſq Commander, with a French National ſhip of 58 guns.

Mr. James Jervis, midſhipman, miſſing, who was in the main top, went overboard with the mainmaſt.

William Lightfoot,		Killed.
John Robinſon,	*Seaman,*	*do.*
John Smith,	*do*	*do.*
Thomas Stevenſon,	*Old do.*	*do.*
John Williams,	*Seaman,*	*do.*
John Wilſon,	*do.*	*do.*
James Foſter,	*do.*	*do.*
Emanuel Manna,	*do.*	*do*
Robert Smith.	*do.*	*do.*
Emanuel Driſt,	*do.*	*do.*
William Powel,	*Old do.*	*do.*
Joſeph Grower,	*Seaman,*	*do.*
Chriſr. M'Cormick,	*Midſhipman,*	*do.*

Mr. A. Shirly, 2d lieut. ſlight wound in the leg.

Mr. P. C. Widerſtrand, midſhipman, ſlight wound in the head.

Mr. R. Warren, midſhipman, ſlight wound in the head.

Mr. F. Comerford, maſter's mate, ſlight wound in the head.

John Highland, quarter gunner, ſhot through the back.

James Rodgers, ſerjeant of marines, ſlight wound on the arm.

Jonathan Bell, ſail maker's mate, fractured leg.

John Hoxſe, ſeaman, arm ſhot off, and wounded in the ſide.

William Muſgrove, ſeaman, fractured thigh.

James Carter, ſeaman, wounded in the thigh and ſide.

Ephraim Jabins, ſeaman, wounded in the arm.

Benjamin Bradford, ſeaman, arm ſhot off—dead.

Antonio Poyntz, ſeaman, ſlight wound on head.

Edward Hallman, ſeaman, ſlight wound in the arm and knee.

George Matthews, old ſeaman, fractured thigh.

John Logan, old ſeaman, fractured leg.

Thomas Fitzgerald, old ſeaman, gluteus maximu muſcle badly wounded.

Charles Lewis, old ſeaman, ſhot thro' the arm.

John Baptiſt, boy, leg ſhot off.

Philip Smith, boy, wound in the back of the neck.

Cader Branton, marine, wound in the thigh.

Wm Howell, old ſeaman, ſlight wound in thigh.

George Carſon, marine, ſhot through the hand.

ISAAC HENRY, Surgeon.

February 3, 1800.

An Officer on board the CONSTELLATION, has forwarded the following ADDRESS which was delivered by the brave TRUXTON, to his Officers and Crew, on the 21 Feb. 1800.

Public thanks though but a ſmall tribute, is nevertheleſs juſtly due to ſeamen, and ſoldiers, who have manifeſted their zeal, activity and bravery ſo conſpicuouſly, in ſupport of the honor and dignity of their country's flag, as the crew of the Conſtellation, of 38 guns did laſt evening in an engagement with a French National frigate of 54 guns or upwards (carrying much heavier metal) in which the enemy was completely beaten, and would have become their prize, had the damages ſuſtained in making the firſt effort to get along ſide of her, together with a loſs of the main-maſt, main-top-maſt, main-top-gallant-maſt, mizen-top-maſt and ſeveral other ſpars, which alſo went over the ſide at the moment of her ſheering off, together with the diſmanted ſtate of the ſhip otherwiſe made a further purſuit impracticable. As the commander, therefore, I feel infinite ſatisfaction, in returning my thanks to the officers of every deſcription, ſeamen, marines, and others, for the gallantry they diſplayed on this occaſion, which, under a benificent Providence, has enabled me to add another laurel to the American character, on the records of the Navy, and you may be aſſured gentlemen, ſeamen and ſoldiers, that you ſhall be properly noticed to the Preſident of the United States, and ſuch of you as have been unfortunately wounded and ſurvive, will no doubt be put on the penſion liſt, and while their misfortunes I regret, I ſhall ſtate with pleaſure their juſt claims to the government, in order that they may have that protection and care taken of them which is provided by a grateful country for thoſe that the fortune of war has been unkind to.

THOMAS TRUXTON.

United Ship Conſtellation, Feb. 2, 1800.

The new Directors of France, if we may believe Buonaparte, are not diſpoſed to treat their predeceſſors with very harſh meaſures. They wiſely conſider that they may ſoon become predeceſſors themſelves, and do not wiſh to make ſevere examples.

The keel of the Maſſachuſetts 74, to be built in Boſton, has arrived at the Navy yard there—It is in five pieces; and coſt 500 dollars. Vaſt quantities of timber for plank, and other materials, are daily arriving.

A veſſel arrived at Norwich informs, that the Richmond, Indiaman, from Batavia, belonging to Meſſrs. Jeſſe & Robert Waln, of Philadelphia, was taken by the French after a moſt deſperate and bloody action of 5 glaſſes, having ſix men killed (including the chief mate and ſupercargo) and the remainder wounded. She was recaptured by the Invincible Engliſh man of war, and ſent into Port Royal. She was going to England for trial.

FREDERICK TOWN, January 22.

Yeſterday morning quarrel aroſe between two of the French priſoners (both negroes) confined in the barracks of this town—when one of them immediately drew his knife gave the other a deep wound in the head: and holding both his hands under the wound, received the blood as it fell, which he put to his mouth and inſtantly ſwallowed—The wounded negro it is ſuppoſed will recover.

Pittsburgh, March 15.

AN APPROVED METHOD OF MAKING SUGAR.

The following mode of making Sugar has been practiſed by a reſpectable farmer of Nelſon county, (Kentucky) for ſome conſiderable time, and finds it ſo far ſuperior and advantageous to the common method, that he thinks it a duty incumbent on him to publiſh it for the uſe of his fellow citizens.

Take your Sugar water and boil it twelve hours, letting every kettle be filled with cold water when boiled half down—when boiled 12 hours, to be boiled to a good ſyrrup; after which take off the kettles, ſtrain the ſyrrup through a flannel cloth into a clean kettle, hang it over the fire before it gets cold, and continue a good fire under it—when the ſyrrup boils in a foaming manner, take your ſugar ſtick and drop a little on the bottom of a pewter baſon or tin; if it remains in a hard lump take off your ſyrrup and ſtir it well till it gets cold, and it will be good Sugar. When the drop ſticks to the bottom of the baſon or tin it will be waxy Sugar: In order to remedy this, put in a ſmall lump of hogs fat or freſh butter, then letting it boil a few minutes, take it off and ſtir it as before, and it will be good live Sugar. If your water is ropy manufacture it in the ſame manner, obſerving to remove the ſcum that collects on the top, and that you put a piece of fat bacon, which will keep the pots from boiling over.

When the trees are notched four or five days cut into the ſame notch about half an inch, and the water will come out as good as at firſt, and to continue notching as often as neceſſary.

ERRATA.

In the Addreſs delivered at Greenſburgh, on the 22d of February, publiſhed in our laſt, in page firſt, column ſecond, line 19 from top, for mighty, *read* nightly—*ſame page and column, line 36, for* continued *read* contended—*Page ſecond, column firſt, line 69, for* interpoſition of Congreſs, *read* interpoſition of Providence—*ſame page and column, line 107, for* juſtice *read* the juſtice—*ſame page, column ſecond, line 9, for* triumphant, *read* triumphal—*ſame page and column, line 42, for* ſubject *read* ſubject of the laws.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD *GRIST MILL,* with 215 acres of Land, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and ſix miles of Pittſburgh, on the public road leading to M'Kee's port. The ſituation of this Mill, both for its convenience to market, and the cuſtom it commands, is equal to any in the Weſtern Country. For terms apply to EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittſburgh, March 1, 1800.

Public Notice.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of John M'Leod, late of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of June next, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted on or before that day, that they may be ſettled and paid ſo far as the eſtate may be able to pay.

MORDECAI M'LEOD, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, March 7, 1800.

To be Rented.

A FRAME dwelling houſe and log kitchen, ſituate in Front ſtreet, Pittſburgh, adjoining Alexander Shaw, the lot belonging to this building is well fenced. Alſo to Rent, a ſmall Farm, on Grant's Hill—there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence, together with an excellent Coal Pitt. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM IRWIN, in Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Pitt townſhip.

March 12, 1800. FRANCIS WILSON.

The ſubſcriber's wife, Hannah Green, having behaved herſelf in an unbecoming manner, breaking the marriage vow, and leaving his bed and board, he is therefore compelled to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

RICHARD GREEN.

March 11, 1800.

By Yeſterday's Mail

BOSTON, February 26.

From Leghorn

We learn by Captain Rich, who ſailec
thence December 6, that it was then re
that the Auſtrians had inveſted Genoa, a
proclamation invited its inhabitants to ſurr

Capt. Matchet, from Cadiz, informs,
letters had been received from Liſbon inf
of the ſafe arrival of the envoys at Cadiz,
United State's frigate. The informatio
not doubted at Liſbon, though official a
of it had not been received at the America
ſulate when Capt. M. ſailed. Capt. M
from Cadiz on the 22d December, and w
the United States' had 28 days paſſage.
Liſbon to Paris, is about a thouſand A
miles.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated D
3d, received in this city.

"Laſt poſt an order came from Madr
forming, that in conſequence of the re
remonſtrances of the Ambaſſadors of all
powers, and conſidering the eſtabliſhm
French Conſular Tribunals in the Spani
as an uſurped right, never have been rec
by the court; his Catholic Majeſty inſtru
Captains Generals of the various diſtri
take cognizance of all prizes ſent by cru
whatever nation they may be, into the p
Spain, and the Conſuls ſhall only treat as
agents in the ſame."

BALTIMORE, March 4.

The ſhip Light Horſe, Gibſon, from
in a long paſſage, and ſchr. Regulator, f
vanna, are in the river.

Arrived yeſterday brig Nancy, Creigh
days from Cape Francois

Captain C. ſailed on the 10th Febuary a
time there was no U. S. veſſel in harbo
any account of any veſſel having been d
by Touſſaint. The General Green, in c
with two other U. S. veſſels, were crui
that port.

We further learn by this arrival that a
of Touſſaint's forces who were beſieging
mel, had been inveigled into that town
enemy, by whom they were all cut to
that the ſiege, however, continued, and
ſquadron belonging to Touſſaint, who
their way to the Bite of Leogane, to co
with his land forces, had been fallen in
the Engliſh, and all captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Marc

A Committee of Privileges, conſi
Meſſrs. Dayton, Tracy, Latimer, Chip
Brown, have been appointed in the Senat

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILL

From an Annapolis Paper of Tue

Yeſterday two men were apprehended
ing paſſed a number of counterfeit go
dollar bills of the bank of the United S
On their examination it was proved, th
a few days ſince, arrived at [illegible]
ſchooner Two Brothers, from New
and from evidence it appeared that va
tities of counterfeit Notes of the above
tion were in general circulation in tha

Twenty Dollars Rewa

BROKE *out of the jail of Allegheny co*
the 12th inſtant, DANIEL RANKI
was convicted laſt ſeſſion for paſſing Cou
Money—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high,
pale face, wears his hair cued, of a ligh
colour—his clothes light coloured, and his g
he was ſeen to carry under his arm. W
will take up ſaid Rankin and deliver hi
gaol of Allegheny county, ſhall receive the
ward by

SAMUEL M'CORD, g

Pittſburgh, 14th March.

To be Sold or Rented

A GOOD *ſtand for a Store or Ta*
both, ſituate on the main road leadi
Fayette county to M'Kee's Port and Pitt
whereon is a good two ſtory Log Houſe,
well finiſhed ſtore room—alſo, ſtabling
houſes, with four or five acres of timothy
beſides garden, and ſome ground for other
purpoſes. The terms will be made known
plying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

DAVID AL

Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny
county, March 4, 1800.

United States Military

FOR SALE.

I AM authoriſed to diſpoſe of 20.00
of United States Military Land, of
quality. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe w
apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Waſ
on the week of the firſt Waſhington Cou

WILLIAM M'CLU

Charleſtown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800.

WANTED

A ſmart, active BO
between 14 & 15 years of
to the Saddling Buſineſs:
to Peter Kint
Pittſburgh, March 14.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Printing

To the CITIZENS *of* ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

N purſuance of the Appointment of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Allegheny: WE the Auditors of Accounts of ſaid County, have the honour of laying before the Court, a *Report* of the *Finances* of the County, commencing on the firſt day of January 1794, and ending on the 31ſt day of December, 1799, incluſive.

The ſtatement marked *A* contains a general Account Current, between the County and the Trea urer; with the Balance due the Treaſury.

The ſtatement marked *B* contains the Money paid by the Treaſurer, and the purpoſes to which it as been appropriated.

The ſtatement marked *C* gives an Account of the Money due the county, and the ſources from hich it ariſes, together with ſuch remarks as occurred to us in the general Settlement of the Accounts.

The *Treaſurer* in Account Current with the County of Allegheny.

A

r.	Dolls.	Cts		Cr. Dolls.	Cts.
Caſh received of James Horner, late Treaſurer	1892	77	By amount of warrants paid as filed in the office of the Prothonotary	27,241	35
amount of corrected duplicates	27126	58	Wolf ſculp certificates paid	1660	69
Caſh received of James and W. Powell, for tax on warranted lands	24	50	Paid Collectors their fees for collecting taxes	675	35
Caſh received on forfeitures at Commiſſioners' ſales	298		Loſt taxes on corrected duplicates	312	34
Caſh for coſts and intereſt on Commiſſioner's ſales	803	56	Due by collectors agreeable to Treaſurer's return to the Commiſſioners	5610	66
ench fees received of James Briſon, eſq. Prothonotary	156	60	Due on non-reſident lands in the interior parts of the county	734	66
Caſh received of John Bell, woodranger	20	10	Due on depreciation and donation lands	5728	78
Caſh refunded by the State for transporting a criminal to Philadelphia	160		Due by Roger Alden, the 1ſt of June 1800	1851	
oger Alden's bond, payable the 1ſt of June 1800, for the Holland company	1851		Due by Judah Colt, the 1ſt of June 1800	1296	
udah Colt's bond payable the 1ſt of June 1800, for Population company	1296				
mount of tax on depreciation and donation lands	9337	27			
aſh paid by the Treaſurer in advance for the county	152	37			
	43,110	75		43,110	75

CASH paid by the Treaſurer, and for what purpoſes.

B

	Dolls.	Cts.
Deputy ſurveyors for diſtrict returns to Commiſſioners	296	35
In part for building the court-houſe	9165	56
Printers for ſundry ſervices to the county	376	59
For ſtationary for the uſe of the county	73	80
For office and court-houſe furniture	83	49
For gaol and office fuel	644	68
For Ignoramus bills, criminal proſecutions, &c.	1487	82
For court-houſe rent, previous to building the court-houſe	339	83
For gaol rent, before the new-gaol was built	138	88
For Treaſurer's ſalary for ſix years	566	66
For taxes refunded on ſundry duplicates founded in error	51	37
Aſſeſſors and aſſiſtants—their fees	2383	16
Commiſſioner's and clerk's fees	1643	14
Sheriff's bills	68	
Paid Regiſter's bill	14	93
[illegible] court-houſe, &c.	43	53
County truſtees for ſuperintending public buildings	393	33
For building, plaiſtering, and materials for gaol	3643	53
For criminal proſecutions under Inſolvent act, &c.	1557	39
For wolf ſculp certificates	1660	76
Collectors their fees for collecting taxes	675	35
Coroner's bills	133	73
Contingent expences for expreſſes, criminals, &c. &c.	220	12
Election, expences in part for the 8th October 1799	401	95
For loſt taxes after the duplicates were corrected	312	34
For building gaol yard, well, privy, &c.	1580	80
n the calculation of the general account		37
	27,957	46

Amount of Taxes due the County; and the ſources from which they ariſe.

C

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
es due on corrected duplicates agreeable to the Treaſurers return	5610	66	By amount of credits brought down	27,957	46
es due on non-reſident lands, in the interior part of the county	666	85	Balance due the county	15,153	29
o due on depreciation and donation lands	5728	78			
by Roger Alden, agent to the Holland Company,	1851				
by Judah Colt, agent to the population company	1296				
	15,153	29		43,110	75

. B. There are Taxes due on part of the Pennſylvania Population Company Lands, under the agency of Ennion Williams n Lands belonging to the Pennſylvania Property Company, the Pennſylvania Land Company and the North American Land Company. Thoſe Lands the Commiſſioners have not been able to ascertain the amount of Taxes due thereon; therefore muſt be accounted for in a future Settlement of Accounts.

. S. It appears from the Commiſſioner's Books, that Robert Brotherton, late Commiſſioner, has drawn pay for twenty- ys after being out of Office, amounting to 29 Dollars & 33 Cents.—See Act of Aſſembly of the 17th April, 1795—Volume third—Page ſeven hundred and forty-five.

amuel Jones has been paid by order of the Commiſſioners 18 Dollars and 20 Cents, for a return of the Warrants of Benjamin ey's diſtrict. Benjamin Stokely has alſo drawn pay for the ſame ſervice, and it appears that the ſaid Benjamin Stokeley is the perſon entituled thereto agreeable to Law.

hn Reed has been paid 180 Dollars for the uſe of his houſe, for the Court for three years: the voucher does not appear to f properly authorized, as we conceive it to be the duty of the County Truſtees, and agreeable to former rents; under a contract between William Irwin, and the Truſtees of the County, he be entitled to Ten Pounds each year,

	Dolls.	Cts.
amounting to	80	
e 300 buſhels of coal for the uſe of the Court at 7 cents per buſhel	20	
nds candles, 6 lb. each court, at 25 cents per lb.	18	
	118	

great length of time having elapſed ſince we have been appointed to ſettle the above accounts, but from the multiplicity of and papers to examine, have found conſiderable difficulty in compleating the buſineſs; which we hope, may be a ſufficient apology for not laying a ſtatement of the Accounts before the County arlier day.——The 18 Dollars and 20 Cents, drawn by Samuel Jones——29 Dollars and 33 Cents by Robert Brotherton, and 62 Dollars extra pay drawn by John Reed, we are of opinion o be refunded for the uſe of the County, and that proper meaſures be taken for the recovery thereof.

We are, with every reſpect, the County's Humble Servants.

A. TANNEHILL, } Auditors of
GEO. ADAMS, } Accounts.